

# The Wheeling Intelligencer.

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PRICE TWO CENTS. (ON TUESDAY FIVE CENTS.)

## CHICAGO'S BANQUET TO HER GUESTS.

A Brilliant Scene at the Auditorium, Where Three Nations Were Represented.

## THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Deals With the Great Growth and the Material Prosperity of the Country.

## LAURIER'S GREAT RECEPTION.

The Warmth of the Welcome Embarrassed the Premier for an Instant.

## MEXICO'S REPRESENTATIVE

Pays a Warm Tribute to the United States for Friendly Offices in the Past.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—Chicago's great Auditorium, which has been the scene of many notable events, never held a greater gathering to-night, when the Chicago Day banquet was held within its walls under the auspices of the fall festival committee.

The great stage, upon which one thousand people can easily find standing room, has been enlarged, and a great floor built out over the seats of the parquet, quadrupling the floor space of the stage.

It is difficult to describe the Auditorium, on account of the beauty of its own decorations, but to-night it was changed by the hands of the decorators into a spectacle that for once surpassed itself. Back of the raised table at the west of the hall, at which President McKinley and the guests of honor were seated, was an elaborate peace arch, twenty feet in height, constructed of pastry. It was decorated with flags tastefully draped, from the folds of which twinkled hundreds of little electric lights.

On both sides of the arch were great shields, with paintings of the American eagle, and groupings of American, British and Mexican flags. The balconies were resplendent with banners and the coat of arms of all the states in the Union. These were placed at regular intervals around the balcony, below the first row of boxes, and around each shield which bore the arms of a state was grouped a cluster of small silk banners.

On every table was placed an elaborate floral piece, representing a famous battle scene in the history of the republic, a scene from the history of Chicago and other suitable events.

### Distinguished Guests.

The President, who was the guest of honor, sat at a raised table on the right of Melville E. Stone, the toastmaster. The other distinguished guests were at the same table, among them being Vice President Hon. Ignacio Mariscal, of Mexico; Premier Wilfrid Laurier, of Canada; General John C. Black, Governor John R. Tanner, Mayor Carter E. Harrison, Senator Manuel de Asprison, Secretary Hay, Secretary Gage, Attorney General Griggs, Secretary Smith, Secretary Long, Secretary Hitchcock, Secretary Wilson, General David B. Henderson, Senator Boies Penrose, Major General Wesley Merritt, Senator Shelby M. Cullom, Brigadier General Thomas M. Anderson, General Russell A. Alger, Carl Dentzer, Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, minister to Brazil; Charles Page Bryan, W. T. Buchanan, Japanese Minister Jutaro Komur, Senator W. E. Mason, Captain Joseph B. Coghlan, Sir Alphonse Pelleir, Senator William B. Allison, Senator James McMillin, Senator Samuel D. McEnery, Commissioner General Ferdinand W. Peck and General Chambers McKibben.

The opening hour of the banquet was set for 6 o'clock, but the streets were so densely packed by the great throng that had come down to witness the laying of the corner stone of the new federal building and the afternoon parade, and remained in great part to see the parade of the evening, that it was with difficulty one could make his way along the streets, and as a consequence it was nearly an hour later than that originally set when the banquet was in full blast.

### Intellectual Menu.

The material part of the banquet occupied two hours, and it was nearly 10 o'clock when Mr. Stone rapped to order, and brought the intellectual part of the programme to the front. He said:

"You are met, gentlemen, to cement a closer bond of amity, to ordain a new citizenship in that higher realm where national lines disappear, and where we shall all be loyal to American progress, American civilization, American liberty, the forces which make for the betterment of the human race."

"However agreeable it might be to give you a formal welcome, the performance of that duty has not been assigned to me, and I therefore take pleasure in introducing the governor of the commonwealth of Illinois."

Governor Tanner in a short address welcomed the visitors on behalf of the state of Illinois. After he had concluded Mayor Carter H. Harrison, of Chicago, and Senator Shelby M. Cullom were introduced in succession by Mr. Stone, the former extending to the visitors the welcome of the people of

the city of Chicago and the latter a greeting on behalf of the federal officials of Illinois.

The banquet guests knew by their programme who came next on the list of speakers, and when the toastmaster rose to introduce the President, who responded to the sentiment of "The Nation," he was greeted with cheers that for a time prevented his voice from being heard. When quiet had been restored, Mr. Stone introduced President McKinley as follows:

"And now I offer you that toast, for the drinking of which we have all come hither, 'The Nation,' a word of ever widening significance. With each succeeding year it means more alike to the citizen of the republic and to the world at large. Each year the roots of the mighty oak go deeper into the fertile soil and draw greater measure of vigor from the boundless resources of nature. Each year this great trunk takes on increased stature to defy the fury of the gale. Each year the spreading branches stretch out farther and farther out to the swelling multitude of mankind. Mark the evolution. These United States! This Nation! I have the pleasure and I am conscious of the honor of presenting the President."

### The President's Speech.

The President spoke as follows: Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen:—I am glad to join you in extending a sincere welcome to the distinguished statesmen and diplomats who represent the great countries adjoining us on the south and the north. We are bound to them both by ties of mutual good neighborhood. We rejoice in their prosperity and we wish them good speed in the pathway of progress they are so energetically and successfully pursuing.

On the reverse side of the great seal of the United States, authorized by Congress June 20, 1872, and adopted as the seal of the United States of America after its formation under the federal constitution, is the pyramid signifying strength and duration. The eye over it and the motto allude to the many significant interpositions of Providence in favor of the American cause. The date underneath, 1776, is that of the Declaration of Independence, and the words under it signify the beginning of a new American era which commences from that date.

It is impossible to trace our history since without feeling that the providence which was with us in the beginning has continued to the nation. His gracious interposition. When unhappily we have been engaged in war, He has given us the victory. Fortunate indeed that it can be said we have had no clash of arms which has ended in defeat, and no responsibility resulting from war is tainted with dishonor. In peace we have been signally blessed, and our progress has gone on unchecked and ever increasing in the intervention of years. In boundless wealth of soil and mine and in forest nature has favored us, while all races of men of every nationality and climate have contributed their good blood to make the nation what it is.

### Our Wonderful Growth.

From 3,992,214 in 1790, our population has grown to upwards of sixty-two million in 1890, and our estimated population to-day made by the governors of the states is 77,803,231. We have gone from thirteen states to forty-five. We have annexed every variety of territory from the coral reefs and coconut groves of Key West to the icy region of Northern Alaska—territory skirting the Atlantic, the Gulf of Mexico, the Pacific and the Arctic, and the islands of the Pacific and Caribbean seas, and we have extended further our jurisdiction to the far away islands in the Pacific.

Our territory is more than four times larger than it was when the treaty of peace was signed in 1783. Our industrial growth has been even more phenomenal than that of population of territory. Our wealth estimated in 1790 at \$465,000,000, has advanced to \$46,900,000,000.

Education has not been overlooked. The mental and moral equipment of the youth upon whom will in the future rest responsibilities of government have had the unceasing and generous care of the state and nation. We expended in 1897-8 in public education open to all \$22,115,548; for secondary education, \$23,474,483; and for higher education, for the same period \$20,207,892. The number of pupils enrolled in public schools in 1896-7 was 14,652,492 or more than 20 per cent of our population. Is this not a pillar of strength to the republic?

Our national credit, often tried, has been ever upheld. It has no superior and no stain. THE UNITED STATES HAS NEVER REPUTATED A NATIONAL OBLIGATION. EITHER TO ITS CREDITORS OR TO HUMANITY. IT WILL NOT NOW BEGIN TO DO EITHER. IT NEVER STRUCK A BLOW EXCEPT FOR CIVILIZATION AND NEVER STRUCK ITS COLORS.

### March of Human Liberty.

Has the pyramid lost any of its strength? Has the republic lost any of its virility? Has the self-governing principle been weakened? Is there any present menace to our stability and duration? These questions bring but one answer. The republic is sturdier and stronger than ever before. Government by the people has been advanced. Freedom under the flag is more universal than when the union was formed. Our steps have been forward, not backward. "FROM PLYMOUTH ROCK TO THE PHILIPPINES THE GRAND TRIUMPHANT MARCH OF HUMAN LIBERTY HAS NEVER FADED."

Fraternity and union are deeply imbedded in the hearts of the American people. For half a century before the civil war, disunion was the fear of men of all sections. That word has gone out of the American vocabulary. It is spoken now only as a historical memory. North, south, east and west were never so welded together and while they may differ about internal policies they are for the union and the maintenance of the flag.

Has patriotism died out in the hearts of the people? Witness the 250,000 men springing to arms and in thirty days organized into regiments for the Spanish war and a million more ready to respond; and the more recent enlistment of 70,000 men, with many thousands anxious to enlist, but whose services were not needed.

Has American heroism declined? The shattered and sinking fleets of the Spanish navy at Manila and Santiago, the charge of San Juan and El Caney and the intrepid valor and determination of our gallant troops in more than forty engagements in Luzon, attest the fact that the American soldier and sailor have lost none of the qualities which made our earlier army and navy illustrious and invincible.

### Stands Unshaken.

After one hundred and twenty-three years the pyramid stands unshaken. It has had some severe shocks, but it remains immovable. It has endured the storms of war only to be stronger, it

stands firmer and gives greater promise of duration than when the fathers made it the symbol of their faith.

May we not be assured that if we do our duty the providence which favored the undertakings of the fathers and every step of our progress since, will continue His watchful care and guidance over us and that THE HAND THAT LED US TO OUR PRESENT PLACE WILL NOT RELAX HIS GRASP UNTIL WE HAVE REACHED THE GLORIOUS TRAIL HE HAD Laid FOR US TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF HIS END."

Following the address of the President, which was received with every manifestation of enthusiastic approval, Mr. Stone introduced Sir Wilfrid Laurier, of Canada, who, he announced, was to speak on "The Dominion."

### Oration to Laurier.

The greeting which was accorded the premier of Canada as he rose to his feet was hearty in the extreme. Cheer after cheer rang through the hall and men rose to their feet and waved their napkins frantically. The warmth of his welcome for an instant embarrassed Sir Wilfrid, but he quickly recovered his self-possession. His speech was as follows:

Mr. Toastmaster, Mr. President and Gentlemen: I very fully and very deeply appreciate the very kind feelings which have just now been uttered by the toastmaster in terms so eloquent, and which you gentlemen have accepted and received in so sympathetic a manner.

Let me say at once, in the name of my fellow Canadians who are here with me, and also, I may say, in the name of the Canadian people, that those feelings we will at all times reciprocate, not only in words evanescent, but in actual living deeds. (Applause.)

I take it as an evidence of the good relations which in your estimation, gentlemen, ought to prevail between two such countries as the United States and Canada, that you have notified us, your next door neighbors, in this way of rejoicing, to the very best of your power. We shall bring back to our own country the most pleasant remembrance of the day.

Sir, I am proud to say, in the presence of the Chief Executive of the United States, that it is the belief of the Canadian government that we should make a supreme effort to better our relations and make the government of President McKinley and the present government of Canada, with the assent of Great Britain, so to work together as to remove all causes of disunion between us. And regarding the commission, which sat first in the old city of Quebec and sat next in the city of Washington, but whether sitting in Quebec or sitting in Washington, I am sorry to say the result has not been commensurate with our expectations. Shall I speak my mind? (Cries of "yes!")

We met a stumbling block in the question of the Alaskan frontier. Well, let me say here and now the commission could not settle that question, and referred it to their particular governments, and they are now dealing with it. May I be permitted to say, here and now that we do not desire one inch of your land. (Applause.) But if I state, however, that we want to hold our land, will that be an American sentiment I want to know? However, though that would not be an American sentiment, though it would not be a British or Canadian sentiment, I am here to say above all, my fellow countrymen, that we do not want to stand upon the limits of our rights. We are ready to give and to take.

### Mexico's Representative.

The welcome extended to Sir Wilfrid Laurier was repeated when the next speaker, Vice President Mariscal, of Mexico, rose. He spoke as follows, answering to the toast, "The Republic of Mexico."

"I rise principally to thank you very cordially for the toast proposed and drunk in honor of Mexico and its president. Yet, on such an occasion as this, when you commemorate the wonderful resurrection of this phoenix city, and when the presence of the first magistrate of the nation gives this banquet the greatest solemnity, I believe I should venture some brief remarks in order to express the feelings of President Diaz and the Mexican government towards the United States."

"Mexico, gentlemen, as you may know, has fought twice for her independence, which her people really do so. The first time was before the beginning of this century, and during eleven years, when no nation could or wished to give us any assistance. The second time, less than forty years ago, we had to battle against Napoleonic intervention, and in spite of our heroic resistance, we might have succumbed, yielding to force, had it not been for the powerful influence of the United States, which promptly settled matters in our favor."

"That historical fact has not been forgotten by any true Mexican and we all keep it engraved upon our hearts. To-day, gentlemen, everybody knows that this country, under an independent republican government, is rapidly advancing on the road of a peaceful progress. She is developing her natural resources by means of domestic and foreign capital, chiefly American, invested in railroads and other great improvements. The Mexican government warmly welcomes to this country as well as American industry and all kinds of traffic and honest immigration. Our foreign policy consists solely and simply in cultivating the most friendly intercourse with all the nations of the world, and a real intimacy with the United States. Providence made us neighbors, and common interest requires us to keep as intimate friends. It is not only vicinity that binds us together; we have shaped our political being after your model and the very symbol of our nationality is almost identical with yours—both are the famous bird of Jove, an eagle. May then, these two eagles soar forever, flying along parallel American guiding, the Mexican following—always encouraged by the example of her elder sister."

### Long Gets the Glad Hand.

Secretary Long, of the navy, who responded to "The Navy," received a greeting that will live with him for many a day. He was frequently interrupted with cheers, during his speech, which was as follows: "Your toast to the navy is all the more a compliment because you are a thousand miles from the sea. It signified the place that the navy has in the hearts of all the people and how much they all alike share its glories. It has always been dear to the American heart and has contributed some of the most glorious pages of our great history, but its exploits during the recent war have given it a stronger and broader hold than ever before. Besides, it is not a department which pertains to any section of the country or to any class among the people; it is one of the very fundamental elements of the American people, and as such, the product of our schools, our homes and common life as is the shop of the mechanic, the warehouse of the merchant, the harvest of the farmer. Jack hails from the inland hamlet as well as from the seaport town. The naval command is one of our great squadrons, winning a victory unprecedented in naval history, is the son of a prominent business man; another the son of an Irish laborer, working in a

ditch by his father's side, went from it to the naval academy. Every congressional district of the union is represented there by the cadet. The result is that the splendid body of naval officers who to-day so highly command the confidence and admiration of the people, are themselves the immediate representatives of the people and of their common intelligence, spirit and standards. Our late antagonist had officers and men of undoubted bravery. But in education, versatility, ability to plan and do, and to meet emergencies in short, in what Mrs. Stowe called 'faults,' our superiority was such that the battle was won the moment it began."

"I can the more properly, gentlemen, join with you in your appreciation of the navy because, although its head, I am yet only temporarily connected with it, and can look at it from the outside. I sometimes think, however, that the great public applauding the salient merits, overlooks others which are quite as deserving."

"You cheer for the men behind the guns; you give swords and banners here and there to an admiral—and both most richly deserve the tribute—but remember that all up and down the line there are individuals whose names never get to your ears or, if so, are already half forgotten, who have earned unfading laurels. No man in the navy has rendered such service, however great, that others were not ready to fill the place and do as well."

### The Uncheered Heroes.

"The navy is full of heroes unknown to fame. Its great merit is the professional spirit which runs through it, the high sense of duty, the lofty standards of service to which its hearts are loyal, and which make them all equal to any duty. Who sings the praises of the chiefs of the naval stations and bureaus of the navy department? Who weeps that there were no battles and glory for them, and who, remaining at their departmental posts, made such provision for the fitting out, the arming, the supplying, the feeding, the coaling, the equipping of your fleets, that the commanding officer on the deck had only to direct and to use the forces which these, his brothers, had put in his hands?"

Who repeats the names of the young officers who, pleading for 'Isoborn's' sake, gave up their lives in the Tull and hell of the Merrimack? Who mentions the scores of seamen who begged to be of the immortal seven who were his companions in that forlorn hope? In the long watch before Santiago, the terror of our great battleships as the two Spanish torpedoes, the destroyers, the swift, the British sharks, who were the very engines of death and destruction, and yet when the great battle came, it was the unprotected Gloucester, a converted yacht, the former plaything and pleasure boat of a summer vacation, which without hesitation or turning, attacked those demigods of the sea and sank them both. I have always thought it the most heroic and gallant individual instance of fighting during the war. It was as if some light clad youth, with no defense but his sword, threw himself into the arena with armored gladiators and by his very dash and spirit laid them low. And yet, who has given a sword or spread a feast to that pure flame of chivalrous heroism, Richard Wainwright? Who recalls all the still more varied services of our navy, its exploits and researches in the interest of science; its stimulus to international commerce; its surveys to foreign harbors; its charting of the sea; its study of the stars; its contributions in short to all the interests of an enlightened and progressive country?"

### The President's Duty.

"In the war with Spain the fleet was ordered to Manila because there was a Spanish fleet and every military interest demanded its capture or destruction. When that was done, every military interest required, not that our fleet be withdrawn, but that our hand upon the enemy's throat should there remain until his surrender. When that surrender came and with it the transfer of the sovereignty of those islands to Spain to the United States, every military interest demanded that the President should hold them up, not toss them into the cauldron of anarchy, and when violence began, should restore order, yet stretching out always in his hands the tender and opportunity for peace and beneficent government. The Congress, in its wisdom, shall determine what their future status shall be. What more or what less should he do and do his duty?"

The glories of the "Grand Army of the Republic" were dwelt upon by Col. D. B. Henderson, of Duquaine, Iowa, the next speaker of the national house of representatives. His remarks were cheered to the echo.

The last address on the regular programme was by Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, U. S. A., commander of the department of the lakes. His incisive utterances, delivered in an energetic manner, evoked the greatest applause.

## SOUTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

A Complete Dearth of News.—Duke of Devonshire Intimates That as Long as Their Delay There is Hope of Peace.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The complete dearth of news since afternoon from the Cape, on which all attention is riveted, is poorly compensated for by the mass of minor details published concerning the preparations for the dispatch of the army corps and speculation as to the length and character of the debates when parliament meets. In official circles there is said to be apprehension that the Radicals will offer protracted opposition to the government's policy in South Africa, which will possibly make prorogation and Christmas near neighbors.

Lord Salisbury's whip to the Lords, issued to-night, says parliament will deal with matters of grave moment.

The latest dispatch from Lounexo Marquez, relating to the chasing of the steamer Guelph by the cruiser Philomel caused some stir, especially as it was announced that the Guelph had landed at Durban 414 cases of ammunition for the Boers. There is a pretty general feeling that the ammunition ought not to be allowed to be forwarded. The Pall Mall Gazette, referring to the matter, says:

"There is some hope that the ammunition will be seized at Durban, as Natal possesses a ministry whose loyalty is unquestioned. Had not the Philippines been given arms by Americans with which to fight Spain, General Otis would long ago have been enjoying his ease at home. Similarly with the Boers we may have to pay heavily in blood for the apathy the Cape government has exhibited in this matter."

### Red Cross Appeal.

Lord Winterton, president of the British Red Cross Society, will shortly issue an appeal for contributions to aid in the work of the society, which, he says,

will provide two hospital trains and a hospital ship. The Duke of Westminster and Lord Winterton have given £1,000 each, and Baron Rothschild has raised £11,000 among his friends. Some indications of the war office's estimate of the duration of the campaign is given by the fact that the authorities have contracted for eight months' supply of bread and other military requisites rendered necessary by the absence of the bulk of the army service corps, whom the war office thus evidently calculates will be at home again by the beginning of May. It appears that although the war office called up 25,000 reservists, only the pick of them, some 5,000, will be retained with the colors. The authorities are pleased at the application of a number of reservists belonging to the unmobilized classes, who are volunteering for foreign service. The war office announces that wives of reservists will get six pence, and each child two pence daily while the husbands and fathers are retained with the colors.

Baron Tweedmouth presided at a meeting of the council of London Radicals to-night, which, after a speech by Lord Tweedmouth, deploring the unwise policy of the government, whose dispatches, he declared, were not couched in conciliatory terms, adopted a resolution in favor of arbitration, and calling upon the government to take steps tending to a settlement of the difficulty with the Transvaal by negotiations for arbitration.

## A RAY OF HOPE.

Duke of Devonshire Admits That There is a Possibility of Peaceful Settlement of Transvaal Contentions.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The Duke of Devonshire, lord president of the council of ministers, speaking at Sheffield to-day, said that the deductions made from his recent speech at Manchester regarding the Transvaal situation, had warned him that a member of the government could not be too careful.

"Matters have not become more critical during the last few days," remarked the duke, "and I trust this interval for reflection may conduce to a pacific settlement."

His grace added, however, that he was afraid the only hopeful sign was the fact that the government of the South African republic did not appear inclined to precipitate any acts of aggression upon British territory, such as their previous preparations led the British government to anticipate as within the possibilities. No doubt the longer such an attempt should be delayed the less would be the probability of a temporary success.

"Although the government does not consider it right," said his grace, "to relax any measures deemed necessary and although preparations for the possible campaign are still in full progress, I think I may say that the country may rest assured that no irreversible step will be taken until the Transvaal has received and had full opportunity to consider those demands which the British government consider necessary to protect the rights of their fellow citizens and to safeguard British interests in South Africa."

"In these circumstances there is a chance that wiser counsels than have hitherto prevailed may assert themselves. I do not complain of the speeches of independent politicians, although it may be doubted that such utterances tend to peace, but a different kind of responsibility rests upon those directly connected with the government. Though I do not regret anything I said on a former occasion when dealing with this question, yet the handling which that speech has given to certain irresponsible negotiations, and communications on their own account has warned me that at the present time a member of the government cannot be too careful of what he says, and that the wisest thing, perhaps, is to abstain even from good words."

The Duke of Devonshire, referring to the "attempt that has been made to deduce from my speech at Manchester some indication of differences of opinion, if not of opinion and policy between members of the cabinet," said that such differences as seemed to have been inferred, had no existence whatever.

## JUSTICE BREWER

Talks Entertainingly on Topics Without Expressing Opinions.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller and Associate Justice David J. Brewer, of the United States supreme court, who were members of the Anglo-Venezuelan boundary arbitration tribunal, will sail from Liverpool for New York October 11 by the White Star line steamer Majestic.

John E. Redmond, Parnellite member of parliament for Waterford, will be a passenger by the same steamer. Justice Brewer, who spent yesterday with Chief Justice Fuller at Stamford-on-Avon, and returned to London this morning, said to a representative of the Associated Press this afternoon: "As the United States supreme court meets to-day, we are compelled to hurry home without seeing much of London, which is a great disappointment to both the chief justice and myself. We have, of course, visited the royal courts of justice, the parliament buildings and the tower of London. All that relates to the English judiciary is of great interest to American lawyers, and our only regret is that we are not able to see and do more in this direction. The universal respect for law in England is a great object lesson to America. The sturdiness of the English character in both domestic and foreign affairs is certainly a worthy example to the world."

"Our duties while in Paris and the inadequate news resources of the Parisian press has left us with little more knowledge regarding occurrences in the United States than when we left. I am personally therefore without any information that would enable me to add anything to the views expressed by me regarding the Philippine situation while at home. Undoubtedly the trouble with most Americans is the lack of full information upon which to judge as to the policy of the future toward the islands."

Some persons claim to have the knack of judging maturely respecting a situation on the spur of the moment. I have never professed to be so fortunate, and I am glad the responsibility of dealing with the Philippines does not lie with me."

"Concerning political affairs in France, I am unable to speak, interesting and instructive as they certainly are, for the reason that if I should praise the public would say I was only returning recent hospitality and if I should criticize it would be regarded as in bad taste after so many days passed, so to speak, at court."

"I am looking forward with pleasurable expectations to the rest of the homeward trip, which we hope will benefit us materially before the beginning of the winter session of the supreme court."

## MORGANTOWN GAY WITH COLOR FOR CHADWICK.

The Birthplace of the Captain of the Cruiser New York Will Give a Royal Welcome

## TO DISTINGUISHED OFFICER.

Many Prominent Persons Have Already Arrived—An Immense Crowd is Expected.

### Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Oct. 8.—There is an air of welcome about the town to-night. It is written in large letters upon hundreds of banners and streamers. It is felt in the hearts of the people. Those who to-morrow witness the presentation of the beautiful sword to Captain Chadwick, of the cruiser New York, by the state of West Virginia will know it is here. At noon to-day a few rays of sunshine peeped out from among the threatening rain clouds. All day yesterday, and all morning of to-day, rain had fallen steadily, and everybody was disheartened and discouraged at the outlook for to-morrow. Not a flag or piece of bunting was to be seen until nearly one o'clock. To-night the clouds have disappeared. The prospect for a big day to-morrow is good, and the town is hidden in patriotic colors. Everything is decorated. Not a thing can be seen but stars and stripes, and red, white and blue, mingled with the blue and yellow of the navy. There are thousands of flags, thousands of yards of bunting and hundreds of pictures of the naval heroes of the Spanish-American war distributed with artistic effect over the town.

Twenty thousand people have been provided for in the way of meals. The crowd will number fully that many.

### The Naval Officials.

A special train will bring the Washington party, which will be composed of Captain Chadwick, Admiral Sampson, with their families, and twenty naval officials and officials of the navy department, with their families. Secretary Long was expected, but at the last moment informed the committee of his inability to attend. Admiral Schey has written a letter of declination. Governor and Mrs. Atkinson and staff came in this afternoon, with a distinguished party, composed of Senator and Mrs. Scott, Congressman and Mrs. A. G. Dayton, Secretary of State Dawson and wife, Collector of Internal Revenue A. B. White, Senator and Mrs. Elkins, and other state officials will come to-morrow morning.

When the governor and party arrived this afternoon a battery of artillery of the cadet corps of the West Virginia University fired the governor's salute. Some discussion has arisen concerning the official etiquette in the matter of firing a salute when the naval party arrives to-morrow. It has been decided to fire an admiral's salute instead of a captain's. Every detail has been arranged for the celebration. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company has so generously co-operated with the committee that no trouble is anticipated in handling the crowds. Several special trains from Pittsburgh have been provided to bring the crowd from Pittsburgh and other Pennsylvania cities, and others have been provided to connect with the main line at Fairmont.

## RELIC OF ANTIQUITY

Showing the Magnificence of Egypt's Rulers Badly Damaged.

CAIRO, Oct. 9.—News has just reached here of the fall of nine columns of the great Hypostyle hall of the temple of El Karnak, built by Setee I, dynasty XIX, one of the most magnificent and celebrated relics of the architecture of ancient Egypt.

The great hall of El Karnak, which is the most notable of the monuments of Thebes of its class, is 170 feet long and 22 feet wide. The stone roof, now partially in ruins, was originally supported by 124 columns, the loftiest of which were nearly seventy feet high and about twelve in diameter. Built by Setee I and sculptured partly in his reign, work upon it was continued by his son and successor, Ramesses II. The hall commemorates, not in its grandeur, but also by its sculptures, the magnificent and power of these two Pharaohs. The sculptures of the interior of the walls represent these monarchs making offerings to the gods.

### Death of Col. Pendleton.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. BERKELEY SPRINGS, W. Va., Oct. 9.—Col. Philip Pendleton died this morning aged 55 years, having been born in Martinsburg in 1814. He was sick only about ten days, and death was due to a general breaking down of the system. He was a paymaster in the United States army during the civil war and ranked as major. Col. Pendleton was a son of the late Judge Philip C. Pendleton, of Berkeley county, and was widely known. The remains will be taken to Martinsburg to-morrow for interment. He leaves three sons, E. Gray, of Washington, Edmund and Mason, of this place.

### Judge Yeagley Nominated.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. STEUBENVILLE, O., Oct. 9.—Judge J. W. Yeagley, of New Philadelphia, was nominated for common pleas judge by the Democrats to-day.

### Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, fair and warmer Tuesday; cloudy Wednesday; southerly winds.

For western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair Tuesday, except showers near the lakes; brisk to high southerly winds, Wednesday showers.

### Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schnepf, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows: 7 a. m. 63.5 P. m. 61.0 9 a. m. 62.0 P. m. 59.0 12 m. 61.0 Weather Fair.